SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1814.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FAGAN,
Adjutant General,
HEAD-QUARTERS.

SIR,

In my former dispatch, I estimated the killed [illegible] at upwards of 100 men, the number [illegible] together discovered amount to 131; several wounded men have received surgical aid, and been permitted to return to their villages; these added to the wounded discovered in the neighbouring Fields and Hamlets, would, I imagine, make total loss sustained by the Enemy in killed and wounded amount to nearly 200 men, the greatest estimated strength of the Garrison.

2d. I consider the attack and capture of Entoure at the period it was effected peculiarly fortunate, as I have since received positive information of a reinforcement of 400 men being expected to join the Garrison by 10 o'clock on the day the place was invested; 100 men belonging to Jagmohun Sing, of Oomree, actually attempted to join Surnaid Sing about 9 A. M. but were effectually prevented by the disposition of our Troops; a party of cavalry was detached towards this body, on which it dispersed and was not again seen.

3d. Since the evening of the 4th instant, I Havildar and 1 Sepoy have died of their wounds but I am extremely happy to state, that the wounds received are for the greater part slight, and all are doing as well as can possibly be expected.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SIR,
Your most Obt. Servant,
(Signed) J. W. ADAMS,
Lieut. Col Comdg in Rewah.

CAMP, ENTOURE, }
6th Dec. 1813 }

P. S. On the morning of the 6th inst. I was joined at the place by the remaining part of my detachment from Suthenee.

(Signed) J. W. A.

Order by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.—Dec. 17th, 1813.

The Governor General in Council has perused with sentiments of the highest satisfaction and approbation, the dispatches received from Lieutenant Colonel Adams, Commanding the British forces in the territory of Rewah, respecting the reduction of the strong Fort of Entoure.

The particular acknowledgements of Government are due to Lieutenant Colonel Adams for the judicious disposition made by him for the attack of that Fort.

The bravery and judgment displayed by Captain Patrickson and Captain Lindesay, who commanded the Columns destined for the attack of the Fort, are entitled to the warmest approbation of Government.

The Governor General in Council has not failed to notice the testimony borne by Lieutenant Colonel Adams to the gallantry manifested by the other Officers commanding Corps and Establishments specified in the Lieutenant Colonel's dispatches. The whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates have likewise established the justest title to the applause of Government for their conduct in the performance of this arduous and important service.

G. DOWDESWELL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

DECEMBER 15, 1813.

Detachment left the command of Colonel [illegible] from Budura on the 20th ult. and arrived at Sutnee on the 29th when they found that the Seugurs had evacuated that place. Preparations were made on the 2d to attack a neighbouring village, which were rendered necessary by the spontaneous flight of the enemy. A well selected plan was then formed for the attack of the place, a strong fort [illegible] miles of the encampment, which was [illegible] to be carried into effect with the most complete success on the 4th inst. The fort was occupied by a large body of Seugurs who assisted those of Sutnee in the attack made a few months ago on Colonel Burrell's rear-guard. It was at day break surrounded by the detachments under Captain Patrickson, of the 5th [illegible] Colonel Adams, accompanied [illegible] rs of the Horse Artillery Brigade, the two 18 pounders with [illegible] ght Infantry companies of the line, and two Grenadier Companies, under the command of Captain Lindsay of the 10th, set off for Imtoree. About 11 A. M. the Battery was opened against the bastion, in the afternoon the breach became practicable, and about sunset the place was carried by storm. The fighting contained during more than an hour after this, until all who resisted were cut down. It is gratifying to hear that this brilliant affair was accomplished with but small loss on our part. No Officer was among the killed, which amounted to about ten. The wounded were about 20, in the list of whom we regret to see the names of Capts. Lindsay and Meredyth, and Ensign Malden. Captain Lindsay received a shot in the knee, and Captain Meredyth in the arm. Ensign Malden received a blow from a stone on the head. We have no reason to believe that any of them is dangerously hurt.

The object for which the force assembled under General Marshal, had been collected, having been completely attained, the different Corps of which it was composed have proceeded to their respective stations as follows:

A Squadron of Horse Artillery,.....for Meerut.
1st Native Cavalry,.....for Muttra.
3d Native Cavalry,.....for Georgaon.
7th Native Cavalry,.....for Meerut.
Skinner's Horse,.....for Hansi.
1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry,.....for Muttra.
2d —— 13th ——,.....for Agra.
1st —— 16th ——,.....for Rewarree.
2d —— 26th ——,.....for ditto.
Right Wing, 1st Battalion 18th,.....for Hansi.
Right Wing 2d —— 18th,.....for Moradabad.
Artillery Detachment,.....for Kurnaul.
Pioneers,.....for Agra.

Some vague rumours of disturbances having occurred at Rampoor in Rohilkund, and of the death of the Fyzabad Begum, were in circulation yesterday. These we have not been able to authenticate.

Major General Gillespie, landed on Sunday evening at Chandpaul Ghaut, under the salute due to his rank.

By the report of that intelligent Officer, Captain Maxfield, of the Honorable Company's cruizer Minto, who has lately returned from a survey in the Straits of Malacca, it appears that both the North and South Sands between which ship pass in their voyage to Malacca, are much more dangerous than generally imagined. There are several patches of Breakers on both Sands, which only appear at half ebb. The Bank in the Fair-way called the Two-and-a-half-Fathom Bank, has in one part of it only two fathoms at low water spring tides. The Sumatra Shore, opposite Cape Rickado, approaches much nearer the Cape than it is laid down in any chart now published.

There are passages between the Breakers over the North Sand, but in some place the water is shallow, and sufficient only for small ships. The route through the Straits of Colonge is safe and expeditious, if it is blowing and heavy swell outside. The Strait is much shorter than laid down in any chart, and any good sailing ship may beat through it in one tide.

Previous to Captain Maxfield's departure, accounts had reached Prince of Wales Island, that a very considerable fleet of pirates supposed to amount to about 70 or 80 sail, were cruizing in the Strait to the Southward.

The *Thetis* was cruizing just to the Northward of Penang, and it may be expected as the *Thetis* was recalled, that both that vessel and the *Teignmouth* will be sent against them.

We are much gratified to learn from Captain Maxfield, that Captain Briggs of the *Clorinde*, mentioned his having seen at Malacca, a letter from Java, which stated that the *Nearchus*, with General Nightingall, his Lady and Suite, had arrived there on the 14th of October.

Additional list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on board the undermentioned ships:—

By the *General Stuart*, Captain Jameson.
Frederick Vansittart, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

By the *Fairlie*, Captain D'Esterre.
* Mrs. Louisa Turner,
Miss Jane Lyons,
Miss Anne Eliza Ramsay,
Master George Daniel Showers.

By the *Ocean*, Captain McTaggart.
Master William Macpherson,
Master James Hunter.

By the licenced ship *Woodbridge*, Capt. Tweedy.
Mrs. Scholfield,
Mrs. Shawe,
Lieutenant John Knott, of the Native Infantry, Madras Establishment.
Mr. W. O'Neil, Surgeon, 15th Regiment Native Infantry,
Master John Scholfield,
Miss Ellen Scholfield.
Mr. J. D. Guild, late a Lieutenant in the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, does not proceed to Europe by the *Baring*.

* Not Miss L. Turner, as inserted through mistake in the last Mirror, and copied thence by the other Papers of the week.

The Hon. Company's ship *Retreat*, Captain Leech, sailed from Saugur Roads, on the morning of the 12th instant, for Madras and Bencoolen.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

DECEMBER 16, 1813.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, Dec. 9, 1813.

MR. JOHN HUTCHESON FERGUSSON, to be SHERIFF for the ensuing year.

We understand by recent information from China, that the Revd. Robert Morrison, Protestant Missionary at Canton; and who has for a few years acted as Chinese translator to the Honorable East India Company's Factory there, has now ready for the Press, a Chinese Grammar, to which is added, a volume of Dialogues Chinese and English.

Mr. Morrison has also in a course of preparation for the Press, *a Dictionary* of the Chinese Language, in three parts. The first part contains the Chinese and English, arranged according to the Chinese Keys, founded on the Imperial Dictionary of Kanghe: the second part has all the Chinese character: alphabetically arranged, with a short definition in English; the third part is English and Chinese: the [illegible] or four folio volumes. The *Dialogues* have the pronunciation of these characters in the Mandarin dialect according to the powers of the [illegible] both in the English Language: they contain also a free and verbal rendering of each sentence. To the Grammar is added a chapter on the dialect of Canton. The Dictionary proceeds on the same plan, with respect to pronunciation and definition.

Much labor has been bestowed on these works: and if Mr. Morrison's health and life be continued, the Dictionary will be finished at no distant period.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, a very handsome ship of 461 Tons, called the Jane, was launched at Fort Gloucester, from the Yard of Messrs. J. Scott and Co. as was also on the same day, a brig of 135 Tons, from opposite Barnagore. The latter was named the Aurora.

On Thursday last, about 3 P. M. a ship of 606 Tons, was launched from the Yard of A. Blackmore, Esq. at Howrah. She is the property of Messrs. Hogue, Davidson, Robertson and Co. and is to be commanded by Captain Falconer. She is intended for the China trade, for which she appears to be particularly well adapted.

BENGAL HURKARU.

DECEMBER 18, 1813.

The five Pirates, the report of whose trial was contained in our last paper, were hung, pursuant to their sentence, on Monday morning. The magistrate of the 24-pergunnahs Mr. John Elliot, at the request of many of the principal ship-owners of this port, took measures to prepare a vessel moored in the river, opposite the old fort ghaut, for the purpose of rendering the example as salutary as possible to all the classes of natives employed in the shipping. Boats attended from all the ships, and the execution was conducted with every degree of solemnity, which could not fail to make a lasting and beneficial impression on the minds of the surrounding spectators.

On Monday evening the execution of Riley took place at the Coolie Bazar, in presence of the troops of the garrison.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

DECEMBER 15, 1813.

THE KING *versus* JOHN ROGERS.

This was an Indictment for an Assault, on the prosecution of Lieutenant Hughes, of the Bombay Establishment. Mr. Strettel, the Advocate General, stated the case to the Court and Jury at great length. It appeared, that the Defendant was the Commander of a Ship called the Colonel Macaulay, belonging to Bombay; that Lieutenant Hughes had embarked with other passengers at the Isle of France on the 5th of September, the ship being bound to Madras. On the 8th of October, when within a few miles of the port, the dispute occurred, which led to the Assault charged in the Indictment; but as the narrative of the whole affair is most fully detailed in the deposition of the Prosecutor, it appears advisable to commence with his detail, although not the first in the order of the trial.

Lieutenant Hughes deposed, that he is an Officer in the Bombay Establishment, and took his passage at the Mauritius on board the ship Colonel Macaulay, of which Mr. John Rogers was commander; that she sailed for Madras on the 5th of September. That on the 8th of October, an observation was taken at noon, at this time we had not, as I was informed, (from the state of the weather) had an observation for several days before. The mates said we were to the Northward of Madras, and how far to the Eastward they did not seem to know; I understood that there had been an error in the calculation of the Longitude, of three degrees, and I had learned from Mr. Humpreys that there were only three days provision for the crew; the wind was then from the Westward. The shortness of the provision, combined with the uncertain knowledge of our situation alarmed my mind, both for the ship's safety and that of the whole crew. It was the subject of conversation among the passengers and Officers during the whole day; they said it was a very critical season of the year. A conversation between Mr. Kelso (a passenger) and Mr. H. induced me to go down to the Capt.'s cabin, and I asked him what part we could steer to fetch with the wind we then had; I believe he replied Masulipatam. I proposed his going in there for provisions; at this proposal he seemed very much annoyed, and replied in a very positive manner; he said, he could not think of it, the ship was bound to Madras.' I asked him if a case of necessity would not justify his departing from this course. He was still annoyed. I begged him to be cool, and to consider that we had not even provisions enough for the crew. He replied that we had plenty. I answered, we have only enough for three days. He replied, that there was plenty for twelve days. To this I said, that I was glad to hear it, and some other conversation ensued. A few minutes after, we arose to go up on deck, and while ascending the ladder, I remarked to him that if he had any doubt with regard to the quantity of rice, it would be as well to ascertain it, and then curtail the expenditure as might be necessary. To this he assented, and ordered the rice to be weighed. In the interval, Mr. Rogers addressed himself to me in a peremptory manner, either directly accusing me, or insinuating that I wished to interfere in the navigation of the ship. I replied that I was astonished to hear him say so, it was not my intention to interfere in the navigation of the vessel, and that nothing but the starving situation in which we were and which he now forced me to mention in my own defence, could have induced me to make the proposal regarding Masulipatam. We then spoke of the time we should probably be in making Madras, and Mr. Rogers concluded by saying, he would not be intimidated by any one. After a pause of some moments, thinking he alluded to me, I went up to him and said 'I hope you don't allude to me, I have no wish to intimidate you.' I do not recollect any [illegible] being made, but Mr. Rogers walked up and down till the rice was weighed; when I saw him on the [illegible] the binnacle, I went and sat down [illegible] him. When he had finished, he asked [illegible] made of it. I said I have made no calculation, [illegible] of you on the slate. He gave it me, and [illegible] commenced speaking [illegible] saying, he had [illegible] my [illegible] that I had no ri[illegible] I got up and r[illegible] that the weigh[illegible] gestion, that I [illegible] that in the st[illegible] I had a right to [illegible] on board; he re[illegible] him not to co[illegible] I got up and s[illegible] so, when we a[illegible] then some rep[illegible] fere regarding [illegible] enough provis[illegible] ject to any p[illegible] continued to c[illegible] I told him, [illegible] and do not [illegible] reply was, 'I [illegible] deck.' I said, 'but I wish you to go away [illegible] continue to [illegible] me.' He said he would not, and the dispute was renewed about the right to enquire; he contradicted me repeatedly, till at length much provoked, I called him a '*Wretch*.' I am uncertain whether I then added, 'I [illegible] beneath me' notice.' I know I used this expression, but I am unable to say when. I was at this time sitting on the hen-coop, when Mr. Rogers made a blow at me, and struck me slightly on the face. I instantly jumped up, and was seized by the chief mate, Mr. Humphreys, who held me fast, and pushed me towards the Captain; we were followed by Mr. Rogers, who then struck me while held and defenceless, a severe blow on the eye over Mr. Humphrey's shoulder; all the passengers were I believe present. I then struggled violently to disengage myself; but on Mr. Kelso coming up and calling on me in a forcible manner to recollect myself, I desisted and walked to the other side of the deck. I had not struck or attempted to strike Mr. Rogers before he struck me, while seated on the hen-coop. I was not on worse terms with Mr. Rogers than the rest of the passengers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fergusson.

Q. Had you no other dispute with Captain Rogers; [illegible] about boxing an Arab?

A. No, on the contrary Mr. Rogers punished the man for having struck me.

Q. Had you no observation for several days prior to the 8th of October?

A. I understand the weather was so gloomy, an observation could not be taken.

Q. Did you usually go upon deck at noon? It is a very common practice I believe; every one is desirous to learn what progress is made, and some go to improve themselves.

A. I went on deck at noon very often.

Q. How then do you say there had been no observation?

A. In point of fact I was ignorant if they were acquainted with the situation of the ship; to the best of my recollection, Mr. Humphreys said we were to the Northward of Madras.

Here the prosecutor was shewn the Logbook of the ship, and directed to read the entry on the 7th of October, latitude by observation &c. In his farther exami-

cation of the prosecutor, Mr. Fergusson enquired the number of times he had attended at the Police Office to give his deposition, and whether he had not corrected or altered the deposition at his second or third visit. The prosecutor replied with great hesitation; admitted that he had gone to correct the draft of his deposition, which was inaccurately taken down, but would not positively swear that he had not himself altered the substance of it. The Assault was proved by several witnesses; on the part of the Chief Officer and by the inspection of the chart, it appeared that the ship was on the 8th of October, about 13 miles from Madras; the wind being foul. The passage from the Mauritius to that Port being the month of September or Tolerably 25 days; the *Macaulay* however reached the port on the 10th October. The provisions remaining on board were sufficient, on a *full* allowance for three or four days for the men, and could have subsisted them much longer. The provisions for the passengers were also scarce and not good. Some abusive language passed, and it was stated that Lieut. Hughes addressed the Captain in a very haughty manner. The depositions of the other witnesses examined proved little more than was stated in the preceding with the exception of a reply made by Mr. Humphreys the Chief Officer, on his cross-examination by Mr. Fergusson. In his deposition he had stated that Captain Rogers exclaimed, "I will not be called Wretch by any person and went up to Lieut. Hughes, where with an intention to strike him I do not know; I saw no blow at that time; Lieut. Hughes arose and went towards Captain Rogers I interposed, and while endeavoring to take Lieut. Hughes away, Capt. Rogers struck him, &c. &c. On cross-examination, Mr. Fergusson asked Mr. Humphreys—

Q. When Lieut. Hughes arose, was it in a menacing manner?

A. Yes, I thought it was.

On this assertion, which it was not advisable to push to any explanation, Mr. Fergusson rested his defence, and influenced we conceive, the Jury in their subsequent verdict of acquittal.

On rising to address the Court in behalf of the Defendant, Mr. Fergusson informed their Lordships that he considered it a paramount duty towards his client in all cases, to state every exception which in point of Law might avail him. In the present case, he had a great and weighty exception to that part of the Indictment asserting the jurisdiction of the Court which in the present case with due deference to their Lordships he meant to deny, and he affirmed that it was incumbent on the other party, to prove the jurisdiction, which had not been done. The Indictment stated, that the Assault was committed in and upon, &c. on board a ship called the *Colonel Macaulay*, (built, as the Learned Advocate could prove at a foreign settlement,) *belonging to certain subjects of your Lord the King*, to the Jurors unknown. He submitted therefore to their Lordships, that it behoved the opposite party to prove the jurisdiction of the Court, as stated in the Indictment, which was impossible, as no bad evidence to shew that the owners of the ship were not natural born subjects, & though as Inhabitants of Bombay subject to the Courts there, for what they do, that this liability could *not* change the nature of the property, which belonged and does now still belong to persons not in Persia. On this plea he would severally argue and enlarged on, much conversation with the Bench ensued. Mr. Strettel's objections seemed to rest on the property being charged to belong to persons residing in Bombay, within the peace, &c. which the learned advocate General insisted was sufficient, while on the other hand Mr. Fergusson maintained, that the jurisdiction must be proved as it has been laid.

We pretend not to assert that the opinion of the Bench had been determined on this nice, point but we infer that his Lordship the Chief Justice was not hostile to the intended motion of Mr. Fergusson to set aside the trial, by directing that the evidence should be examined regarding the owners of the ship to prove to what nation they belonged by birth. Mr. Fergusson called Mr. Johannes Sarkies. This gentleman stated, that he was the agent for the owners, who were Armenians, residing at Bombay, named Joseph Arratoon and Mattyrus Tor Stephen; the former he first new many years ago in Calcutta; with the latter, Stephen, he became acquainted at Bussora. The witness never had heard from themselves or their relatives that they were born in Persia, but implicitly believes so from the general [illegible] never contradicted. The ship was built at the Port [illegible] settlement of Bemaun.

Before proceeding further in the cause, his Lordship directed the Jury to decide whether on the evidence adduced, it appeared to them that the owners were natives of Persia; observing also for their information that the letters of pedigree only, hearsay evidence had ever been admitted. The jury accordingly retired, and returned with their decision, that the owners of the ship Colonel Macaulay were, in their belief and judgment, natives of Persia. Mr. Fergusson then put the Jury in an animated strain in behalf of the defendant. He insisted that the interference of the prosecutor, Lieutenant Hughes, founded too on a presumption, proved to be wholly wrong, that the ship was three degrees to the Eastward of Madras, when the Assault was committed, that one of the alledged assault, only 13 miles distant, was most culpable and unjustifiable in every view and might have been, considering all the attendant circumstances and the repeated declarations that the passengers and crew were in danger of starvation, if not with mutiny, and other serious consequences tending to involve the safety of the ship, that the Captain it must be allowed, was not only competent to judge of the propriety of directing the course of the ship under any circumstances, but that every one had a right to admit a large stake at risque as Lieut. Hughes. In regard to the wounded feelings of this gentleman, alluded to by his learned friend, he must for his client assert equal claim to a sense of honour he having been several years a Lieut. in the Navy, which Captain Rogers completely on a par with the prosecutor. After commenting on the whole of the conduct of the prosecutor and the language [illegible] *had* used, all tending to provoke and irritate in the highest degree, the [illegible] this defence of the Captain in the position of having been in a menacing attitude, which on the principle of becoming the assailant in order to repel an expected blow, could alone justify Captain Rogers in striking Lieut. Hughes; and he felt convinced, that if the Jury was the case to the same light as he did, they must necessarily return a verdict of acquittal.

Sir Edward East on addressing the Jury, read over deliberately the evidence of the Prosecutor which his Lordship remarked was delivered with every degree of candour and sincerity honorable to Lieutenant Hughes, though almost every sentence tended to prove his unjustifiable interference, and the degree of irritation the whole of his conduct would necessarily excite in the mind of the defendant whose crime if found, amounted to a very venial offence. In making these & similar observations, the learned Judge clearly laid down the law as it regards personal assault, which will never, even on an occasion where the grossest abusive language is offered, justify or warrant a single blow in return. The assault his Lordship conceived was clearly established, and the only thing for the consideration of the Jury, was, whether any attempt at striking, any menace or gesture of defiance on the part of the prosecutor could be discovered as an excuse, and the only excuse, which might be admitted as plea of self-defence on the part of the defendant; of this his Lordship saw no evidence, but however left the case for the decision of the Jury. Such is the general outline of his Lordship's charge. The jury then retired and after deliberating for more than half an hour, returned a verdict *Not Guilty*. His Lordship addressed them[illegible] pressing his surprize at the verdict, which he thought the evidence before them did not warrant After hearing further observations, their decision not being shaken, the verdict was recorded. The Chief Justice then admonished the defendant on the impropriety of his conduct, and recommending a more dignified and effacious mode of proceeding in future, ordered him to be discharged, and the Court was adjourned.

No other case of interest has come before their Lordships since our last publication. The sailor who was indicted for the murder of a mestanite by striking him with his fist, was found Guilty of Manslaughter on Saturday.

The charge of rape against *Seebhoo Chunder Gangaiee* was dismissed, and the other causes until Thursday were too trifling to advert to.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DECEMBER 22, 1813.

We are happy to state that the Honourable Company's Ship the Godfrey Webster sailed from this Port on Sunday last The principle passengers on board her were Captain and Mrs. Phillips—Captain and Mrs. Supple—Surgeon and Mrs. Perrin—Lieut and Mrs. Hughes—Miss Armstrong—Captain Hewitson—Lieuts Robb, Rose, and Ronsden—Mr. Reid of the late Marquis Wellesley—Messrs. Place, Arthur Evans and Prendergast.

The Honorable Company's Ships the *David Scott*, *James Sibbald*, and *Charles Mills* will sail to day, or at furthest, to morrow.

Passengers per David Scott.

General Montressor, Mrs. Montressor, and Children—Mr. Smee, Mrs. Smee and Children, Captain Thomas Smee, H. C. Marine—Doctor Mackie, and Miss Mackie—Mr. Drury and Mrs. Drury—Captain Shaldham—Mrs. Lukin, and Son—Captain Egain—Lieutenant Johnson, 17th Dragoons—Lieutenant Millet—Mr. Mc Cardell.

Per James

Mr. Burrowes, In[illegible]
sidency—General Tra[illegible]
Mr. White—Mr. Mich[illegible]
Money, late Commander o[illegible]
Mrs. Smith, Lady of Col[illegible]—Captain Willington 17th Dragoons—Mr. Garsten, late Major 65th Regt.

Per Charles Mills.

Mr. Bailey—Mr. Adamson and Mrs. Adamson and Children—Sir William Wiseman and Lady Wiseman and one Child.

By desire of the most respectable part of the Native Community of this Presidency we insert the following; and in acceding to their request we are highly gratified in it's[illegible] us an opportunity of expressing our warmest wishe for the ha[illegible]pines and health of the venerable man who has thus been so affectionately addressed.

To

THE REV. ARNOLD BURROWES,
Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of
BOMBAY,

REVEREND SIR,

We the undersigned Native Inhabitants of Bombay, with deep concern for your approaching departure for England, beg leave to approach you with this address, expressive of our grateful acknowledgements, and sincere gratitude, for the many kind civilities and good offices, which not only ourselves, but our forefathers have experienced, during your long and worthy residence in India, for upwards of forty years, in the course of our and their respective and personal connections with you in your private life; and we are in want of words to communicate to you the real sense of our feelings for the obligations we are indebted to you, and for which we cannot make you sufficient return to perpetuate the memory thereof for ever.

Although we feel concerned at your parting from us, yet, we cannot in justice to your feelings be so partial as not to appreciate the joy which you will naturally feel on reaching the shores of your native land, and enjoy the remaining days of your advanced age within the circle of your old and dear friends and relations, after so long a separation from them.

We therefore beg you will, Reverend Sir, accept our sincere and best wishes for your ease and speedy passage to old England, attended with health and happiness, and that you will long live with prosperity is the unfeigned hopes and wishes of them who now have the honor of subscribing themselves, with the greatest respect, Reverend Sir, your very obedient, humble and obliged Servants,

(Signed.)	G. de Mello by Rozario de Quadros.
Jo. Francisco Pinto,	Pestonjee Bomonjee,
Thome Gregorio,	Jemedjee Bomonjee,
Joze de Mello,	Hormusjee Bomonjee,
Joze Joaqui o Pinto,	Framjee Nanabhay,
Antonio de Alhuguerques,	Ruttunjee Bomonjee,
Caetano Francisco de Souza,	Bomonjee Sorajeesett,
R. de Quadros,	Narondas Narotumdass,
Mervanjee Nowrojeesett,	Goverdhon Jogjeewun,
Framjee Sorabjeesett,	Mejjee Habichand,
Nasserwanjee Manockjee,	Devedass Harjeevandass,
Bunjee Dorabjee,	Ramdass Bhugwandass,
Bhicajee Meerjee and Co.	Lackmichand Poonzarris,
Pestonjee Bhicajee,	Madowdass Rassordass,
Lowjee Bhicajee, Son & Co.	Nahanjee Sesseram,
Framjee Cawajee,	Nemchand Amichand,
Cursetjee Manockjee,	Naron Ramjee,
D. Cawajee Manockjee,	Purbhudass Jogjeevandass,
Jamsetjee Nanabhoy,	Jadowjee Chabilchand,
Nowrojee Cawajee,	Damma Gopid,
Viswanath Seunjee,	Veyerlidass Tulsydass,
Ragoonath Bawajee,	Jehangier Ardaseer,
Cursetjee Ardaseer,	Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee,
Hurjeevan Nagarseett,	Jehangeer Heerjee,
Wettuldass Keswodass,	Keikhusroo Sorabjee,
Javerchand Attmaram,	Pursettum Gunpat Pay,
Manordass Dwarkadass,	Joseph Antonio Pereira,
Tarwady Arzonjee Nathjee,	Agostinho de Souza,
Gopaldass jee Baboo Mandordassjee,	R. de Faria,
	Lu's Francisco de Silva,
	Francisco A. de Carvalho.

Bombay, 30th November 1813.

To

THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY,

My very dear and worthy Friends.

This affectionate address I receive with the highest satisfaction—It is truly flattering to my feelings, while its impression on my mind deprives me of the power of expressing myself in language suited to the occasion.

This mark of your attention to me, a private Individual, so strongly expressive of your approbation of my conduct towards you during a residence of 42 years in this country, be assured will ever be reflected on by me with honest pride and unfeigned gratitude—It is a tribute so precious that I shall ever hoard it up with my most valuable treasures, and always review it with peculiar pleasure.

Believe me my friends that when I think of Bombay you will all be remembered with affections and esteem.

May the Almighty shower down his blessings on you—May he prosper your Honest dealings—May he encrease your possessions and be a tender parent to your rising offspring.

And now my friends I bid you farewell, a long farewell!

(Signed) A. BURROWES,

Bombay, 22d December 1813.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1813.

MR. EDITOR,

In forwarding to you the following account of a journey to the burning Mountain (Goonoog Bromo,) I trust it may find a corner in your News paper, which, I am sure, will afford pleasure to many of your Readers than all the nonsensical trash of litigations & criticisms, on a wrong turned phrase or ill spelt syllabic, which no one can be at the pains to read except those particularly concerned. Not that I mean to deny the usefulness of the system, but we seem, that in general, it gives displeasure to most of your Subscribers, who may not be so fond of such pursuits.

After a splendid Ball and Supper given by the Radens Adee Fattee at Surabaya, on the evening of the 19th ult. (on account of a Soonantee,) a party of Officers, together with myself (having obtained leave from the commanding Officer,) left town next day for Passerwang in our own vehicles, and proceeded on our travels that length, where we stopped for the night, having prepared for our comforts in every way that could be supposed needful, as to Wine, Beer, &c. and other essentials for a hurried journey. From the recommendation of Colonel Adams, we stopped at the Resident, Mr. Delvert, would have paid us some little attention, (notwithstanding his before known inhospitality to strangers,) but fortunately we were prepared for the requisition which was neither convention to the recommendation, or the smallest civility towards us in regard to any one project we might have in view, for which he has our best acknowledgements. However, early next morning we proceeded by the ass stance of the Toomoonggong, (who really deserves our best thanks for his attentions,) to a distance of about 8 miles in carriages, where Ponies were in readiness for us the moment to enable us to ascend the Tingre Mountain, a winding path of about 18 miles, before we could reach our intended rendezvous for that night. Half way up we were refreshed with tea, coffee and sweetmeats; on ascending from this a considerable distance farther, we descried to our great joy fresh Ponies, sent from the top of the hill (Tingre,) and accustomed to those steep slippery roads, which having taken possession of, we made the best of our way to the mansion prepared for us. At last, after a fatiguing march of six hours and a half from Passerwang we all arrived safe and sound at the village of Tingre, about which is cultivated nearly all the vegetables consumed in this part of the Island, such as potatoes, cabbages, onions, radishes, &c. &c. &c. in some places we saw hedges of cabbage trees. The climate is rather too severe for our weak constitutions, we adopted the sure mode of keeping alive the animal functions by a liberal dose of mulled Port, which proved a very grateful beverage—Madeira and Beer being too cold for the stomach. The Thermometer during the day being 64, and at night and morning 53, such blankets were absolutely necessary. Early next morning, the 21st, we mounted fresh Ponies, and with hearts elated at the prospect, we were to behold, walked our little fellows quietly over ridges of mountains, where one false step might have buried us never to be again seeing as we went along the effects of the Volcano on all the trees, shrubs and grass which were covered with white dust.—About the end of about 4 miles we reached the brink of what I am inclined to think Antiquarians would call a wide extended crater, miles in circumference, with a mist and condensed smoke from Goonoong Bromo, floating on the surface, dazzling to the eye, and appearing, from the opinion of many, like a sea, from which it has consequently got the appellation of the Sandy Sea—From this we could also see the Volcano in the center throwing out clouds of smoke with a tremendous noise,—on descending what may be called a perpendicular hill, but with a path cut in a winding direction to allow people to walk down, we were regaled with a drink of the finest cold water imbibed: which, with a drop of the pure stuff refreshed us in a great degree, especially those of exhausted and out of breath?—after joy and surprise, and like Castle Spectacles, which having remounted, although the [illegible] near at hand, we rode on until our guides [illegible] that the remainder of the way ought to be [illegible] font, being rather unsafe for horses, which, [illegible] behind, we began to ascend over ridges of sand, we arrived at the foot of the Hill (Goonoong Bromself) which I suppose to be about 200 yards in [illegible] entirely composed of sand: here we rested ourselves a little and looking up could distinctly discern stones thrown up amongst the volumes of smoke then burst forth; but as this did not intimidate us, more especially as none came to the ground, we began the last grand effort striving who should be the first up (for the young [illegible] beat the old ones hollow) and after a few rests we were we were obliged to plant sticks in the ground to prevent ourselves from slipping down (for at least the cent must be 75 degrees!) we reached the top, where amazement we looked into a bottomless pit, the grandeur of which cannot be imagined by any description volumes of smoke curling about in all directions stones flying to and fro like the leaves of old autumnal whirlwind—red hot ashes rolling sides like Lava, from underneath the excavated [illegible] which were perceptible some way down, such [illegible] been produced the combustible matter for this immense cauldron, which I imagine to be in circumference near a mile.—As it is only in the dry season that this Volcano is in any state of action it is fair to believe that during the rainy season a sufficient quantity of sulphur is [illegible] ter is washed under ground from the adjacent hills into the grand vortex for future occasions.—After gratifying ourselves with what was to be seen of this grand wonder of nature, we were about to depart, when a burst more tremendous than any of the former forced us to decamp quicker than was pleasant, for every one in a moment was on his bottom (the only mode of descending) and scuded away like a ship before a fresh gale, except two of the more steady, who of former days had their systems purified by the same species of matter at that moment inhaled from this infernal cavity, and prevented their recovering so soon as did the English in company, whose gross habits prevented them from enjoying the sense of the best gift of nature—[illegible] three miles distance had admitted of its [illegible] however, proved we were in the safest place, as a great number of stones were thrown out, in all directions, and one of a pretty large dimension, I suppose 100lbs. weight, whizzed over our heads, and lighted a few yards to the right of those who were scuding down the Hill—We all got safe away, and the only remaining part of the journey is, that to us before unknown, [illegible] got up the first Hill (for the descended to get into the Sandy Sea) by laying hold of our horses tails, [illegible] generous animals, to assist us in such distress. [illegible] attaining the top we saw the Hill in all its fury, clouds upon clouds of smoke embracing every side—we were at too great a distance to discern whether any were drawn into the crater we stood, or [illegible] into the crater we could see plainly, from the [illegible] formed in getting down, but daring must the [illegible] been who would attempt again to revisit the [illegible] The same acknowledgements are due to the [illegible] at Passerwang for his attention on our return to that place.—We arrived at Sourabaya in time for tiffin and supper on the memorable 26th August, [illegible] cars to farewell for that night.—A party has been there, of whom some went up and some down; their details may be the same as ours, it [illegible] would be needless to tell you how this wonder was [illegible] med out of a Cocoanut shell by some magician wished to marry a Rajah's Daughter, and who he could obtain the same, had, like another Hercules a task imposed upon him to make a Sea in a Cocoanut shell in one day; to this place he repaired, and [illegible] cing his shell on the ground did all that was required of him except bringing the water, which would have been accomplished, but night put an end to [illegible] work and it now remains a Sandy Sea.

Your most obedient Servant

A SUBAT

SOURABAYA
Sept 4, 18[illegible]

NEW COMETS DISCOVERED IN FR[illegible]

M. Pons, keeper of the Observatory, Marseilles, discovered a new comet on the of April, in the constellation of the Royal of Poniatowski. Those whose eyes are enough to discern stars of the fourth mitude may see it with the naked eye. It is h with a nucleus somewhat more condens Its concentric progress is rather slow. I trogrades from 15 to 20 minutes per day in right ascension, which, on the 31 of April four in the morning, was 272 deg. 26 min. northern declination, being then 7 deg 42 which diminishes about half a degree per so that it would pass the equator about middle of April. At half past four in the m ing of the 14th of April, M. Beuvard ascer ed its position. Its right ascension then 267 deg 27 min. and its declination O 24 min. It is crossing the head of the Bull, after passing the equator, will proceed towa Serpentarius.

M. Pons also discovered a comet on the of February, which was observed at the pulette till the 11th of March. Of this co the longitude of the perihelion was 2 sec deg. 57 min. the longitude of the ascen mode, 2 sec. 0 deg. 25 min. and the inclin on of the orbit to the ecliptic 21 sec. 9 m the direction of its heliocentric motion w retrograde.

The Comet which M. Pons discovered April is the second which he has found th year, and the 19th which he has discovered the twelve years he has applied himself searching for new comets. He has sometim discovered as many as four in one [illegible] shews that these bodies are m formerly supposed, and that patience and assiduity to di